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## FIRST SESSION OF THE LAW-MAKERS OF THE TERRITORY

### Proceedings Were Peaceful and Were Mostly of a Preliminary Character.

#### Territorial Secretary Cooper Adopts Unusual Methods by Introducing His Stenographer on the Floor of the House.

YESTERDAY witnessed the beginning of an important period in the history of Hawaii. The first Territorial legislature assembled at the building formerly known as the Iolani Palace, but now commonly called the Capitol. Long before the hour of 10 o'clock, the hour set for the assembling of the two houses, the lobby of the old throne room in which the assembly was to meet was crowded with spectators. Members arrived slowly, nearly all coming in a body a few minutes before ten. The members of the independent party, which controls the legislature, were impressed with the dignity of the occasion and therein set a good example for American legislators in the States. All were dressed in black Prince Albert coats and black trousers and wore white ties and white gloves. Indeed the work they have in hand is dignified and honorable and it seemed fitting that they should show themselves sensitive to the importance of the meeting of the first Territorial legislature.

The sight in the old throne room when Fred Beckley of Molokai called the assembly to order was one long to be remembered. The room was decked in all its historic glory, the furnishings which overhung the seat of the monarch overhanging the seat of the presiding officer of the house. A throne chair was in place for the Speaker; pictures of former monarchs adorned the walls, while the lobby was filled with spectators, women predominating, the bright colors of their costumes forming a fitting background to the otherwise sombre aspect of the room.

To the right of the Speaker's chair was a table for the reporters, while to the left the Secretary of the Territory, Henry E. Cooper, had ensconced himself with a stenographer behind a big desk, though what right that official has on the floor of the house, more than any other citizen who is not a member of the body, no one seemed to know.

In the absence of anyone being authorized by the Organic Act to call the first legislature together, Fred Beckley of Maui performed that duty. Mr. Beckley nominated R. H. Makokau of Hawaii for temporary Speaker. Wm. H. Hoogs nominated John Emmeluth of Oahu for the same post. Mr. Emmeluth declined to be considered for the position, saying he was not a candidate and did not wish his name considered for the place. This left but one, Makokau, to be elected for and he was elected by acclamation. Upon assuming the chair Mr. Makokau thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him and asked: "What is the further pleasure of the house?" Wm. Mossman of Oahu was then elected temporary secretary.

Throughout the forenoon proceedings members of the house seemed very much embarrassed. In the days of the monarchy the King called the two houses to order and read his message to them and this custom was followed in the days of the Republic, the President performing the duties formerly exercised by the monarch. Members seemed to feel that something was lacking in not hearing from the Government in the days of the presence of the Secretary of the Territory was embarrassing to men new in the customs of American legislative bodies. Under the old order of things in Hawaii members of the cabinet, representatives of the executive, had seats on the floor of the legislative bodies and served as a check and restraint upon the members. In the same way Mr. Cooper's illegal presence yesterday seemed to act as a restraint upon men who felt that they were on trial in the crucible of public observation and were anxious not to make any mistakes. This embarrassment will wear away in a day or two and soon the cogs of legislation will be running regularly and without a break.

In the Senate no business was done aside from the selection of temporary officers and the reading of the report of the committee on credentials. In providing quarters for the Senate the Secretary of the Territory, Henry E. Cooper, seemed to think any old place was good enough and accordingly partitioned off the hallway in the second floor of the building with a thin wainscoting of paper mache. It has in fact all the appearance of one of the little partitions so often seen in wine rooms and was immediately designated as the "wine room partition." The "room" provided for the Senate absolutely precludes the holding of executive sessions therein. Situated as it is there is nothing to prevent the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Attorney General and Territorial Auditor and their employees from hearing every word said in executive session. About the first thing to be done by the Senate today, after organization and possibly before, will be the appointment of a committee to secure suitable quarters for the Senate.

When the house finally got down to

business, the work of perfecting the temporary organization was rushed through with considerable dispatch. Beckley of Maui named R. H. Makokau for temporary chairman and he was selected for the position. William Mossman of Oahu was nominated as temporary secretary. Both of the nominations were practically by acclamation.

When the officers had assumed their duties, Emmeluth suggested the appointment of a committee to wait upon a Circuit court or Supreme court judge to administer the oath to the officers of the house. The motion was sidetracked for a little while to allow the appointment of a committee on credentials. The committee as named was composed of J. Akina, John Emmeluth and A. G. M. Robertson. Then a recess was taken for a short time. When the house came to order about 10:30 o'clock the officers were sworn by Chief Justice Frear and the body proceeded to business. The committee having reported on the credentials of the house a motion was made by Mahoe of the fifth district, to proceed to the election of officers. Beckley named John H. Wise as interpreter and J. W. Kekaula and J. W. Kekioa were the only absentees.

Then came the nominations for the speakership. Mahoe placed Apukai Akina in nomination and W. H. Hoogs named John Emmeluth. Emmeluth declined and Hoogs withdrew his name and moved that the election of Akina be made unanimous, which was done. Fred Beckley was unanimously chosen as the speaker.

On motion of Makokau with second of Prendergast the rules of order of the Legislature under the Republic were adopted as the temporary rules of the house.

Then there was a sensible over the election of an interpreter but that matter was finally postponed until the election of a permanent secretary. Mahoe named Solomon Meheula and he was chosen. The next move was the nomination of John H. Wise as interpreter, which was also made unanimously.

The first contest of the session occurred when there were placed in nomination for the position of Chaplain, the names of the Rev. J. N. Kamoku and the Rev. Manase. The ballot showed that the Rev. Kamoku received all but six of the votes cast and he was declared to be the chaplain.

There was quite a discussion of the question of the administration of the oath to the interpreter but it was straightened out by a suggestion from Emmeluth that Beckley translate the oath into English so that the provision of the Organic Act concerning the carrying on of all official business in that language would be complied with.

James K. Paole made a motion for the appointment of a committee to select a permanent secretary. The house was ready for business. Prendergast caught the speaker's eye and suggested that there was as yet no Sergeant-at-Arms. This precipitated quite a contest. When the dust had settled it was found that J. K. Nakookoo, H. P. Hailola and W. H. Kallimani had been nominated and that Nakookoo had won out by a vote of a bare majority.

Kahahawai was selected to the position of messenger and then on motion of C. H. Dickey the former motion of Paole was taken up, but it had only showed its head when it received another setback for the selection of a janitor. Hanapi got the job. Beckley moved the appointment of a joint committee to notify the Governor that the members were in town and after some discussion Kanakale and J. K. Prendergast were named to act as a committee for the house.

A committee on rules was also appointed consisting of A. G. M. Robertson, Makokau and Haaboe.

Then an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock today.

The house is composed of the following:

Island of Hawaii, First District:—Wm. B. Naillima, Ind.; R. H. Makokau, Ind.; J. E. Waliko, Ind.; S. H. Haaboe, Ind.; Second District, Kona:—J. W. Kekaula, Ind.; J. K. Prendergast, Ind.; J. W. Kekaula, Ind.; H. M. Kanio, Ind.

Island of Maui, etc., Third District:—F. W. Beckley, Ind.; G. P. Kaulima, Ind.; Solomon Kaulima, Ind.; C. H. Dickey, Rep.; J. K. Hihio, Ind.; Lukea, Ind.

Island of Oahu, Fourth District, South:—Wm. H. Hoogs, Rep.; A. G. M. Robertson, Rep.; A. F. Gilman, Rep.; Wm. Aylett, Rep.; Jonah Kumalea, Rep.; North:—S. K. Mahoe, Ind.; J. P. Makana, Ind.; Wm. Mossman, Ind.; J. K. Paole, Ind.; J. K. Prendergast, Ind.; John Emmeluth, Ind.

Island of Kauai, etc., Sixth District:—S. W. Wilcox, Dem.; Apukai Akina, Ind.; Isala Kauai, Ind.; R. P. Puki, Ind.

The proceedings of the first session of the Senate were very brief and were not marked by anything of a lively nature. Dr. Russell was selected as temporary chairman and F. J. Tests was named as secretary. They were elected without opposition. A motion for the appointment of a committee on credentials met with some opposition but was finally adopted and the

chair selected Senators White, Brown and Kanuha to look into the qualifications of the members of the body. The committee reported that all was well and the Senate adjourned. Senators Baldwin of Maui and Paris of Hawaii were absent on account of the non-arrival of the island steamer.

The Senate is made up of the following:

Island of Hawaii, First District:—J. B. Paris, Rep.; John T. Brown, Ind.; J. B. Kaohi, Ind.; Nicholas Russell, Ind.

Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, Second District:—Wm. White, Ind.; Sam E. Kaine, Ind.; H. P. Baldwin, Rep.

Island of Oahu, Third District:—Cecil Brown, Rep.; Clarence Crabbe, Rep.; Wm. C. Achi, Rep.; George R. Carter, Rep.; D. Kalaoukalan, Ind.; David Kanuha, Ind.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau, Fourth District:—I. H. Kahilima, Ind.; Luka Nakapahu, Ind.

Harriman Owns Pacific Mail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Commercial Advertiser reports that in acquiring control of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Harriman syndicate also obtained control of the Morgan Steamship line and the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. Whether or not the Southern Pacific Company will acquire the Mexican road remains to be determined. A belief prevails that after while the Central Pacific lines will be taken out of the Southern Pacific system and made a part of the Union Pacific system. Although both of these great systems are now under the control of the same group of capitalists, it is safe to say that each corporation will retain distinct traffic interests.

## MANY DECLARE FOR ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

### FAVORABLE RESPONSE FROM DR. CHAPMAN'S AUDITORS AT CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

Earnest Pleas For Continuance of the Work—Methods For Conducting Campaign Explained—Various Factions Coming Into Line.

When Rev. Wm. M. Kincald called for an expression from the people gathered at the Central Union church yesterday evening regarding the formation of an Anti-Saloon League, nearly the entire congregation arose to its feet, and in this manner indicated that the majority were in perfect accord with the views and desires of Dr. E. S. Chapman, the noted California temperance worker.

Dr. Chapman's remarks were chiefly along the line of the need for a thorough eradication of the liquor traffic in Honolulu. The speaker expressed himself as exceedingly hopeful over the outlook. He urged upon his auditors the great danger in delay. He believed he had done his full duty in the matter of bringing about a reform in dealing with what was termed Honolulu's greatest curse. In his ministrations in this city the speaker had brought the message and, from the expressions met with on every hand, indications plainly showed that the good seed had fallen upon a fruitful ground.

Dr. Chapman pleaded with those present to carry on the work and not let their interest wane. The efforts of Francis Murphy, as well as the missionary labors of Miss Murcutt and Miss Ackerman, were all linked in the great movement for the abolition of the saloon. The speaker declared the abolition of the saloon could be speedily accomplished if the people would arouse themselves from a stupor of indifference in these matters of vital importance.

While in perfect accord with the various temperance organizations now in existence in this city, Dr. Chapman most emphatically declared that the issue before the people of this community was "Saloon or no saloon."

The speaker also stated the native element of the city possessed the right of the liquor question. They were ready to take a bold stand in downing the traffic. They realized that some steps were necessary to protect their interests and free those among themselves who were under the bondage of strong drink.

The California divine explained at some length the methods of the Golden State in conducting the anti-saloon work. The financial sinews of warfare were mainly raised from among sympathizers by voluntary contributions, made monthly or at stated periods. Constant agitation was conceded to be the most powerful weapon for the extermination of the licensed saloon. Before closing, Dr. Chapman admonished his hearers to ally themselves with the winning side at the right time and espouse the anti-saloon cause.

Although the time has not been set, it is thought that Dr. Chapman will deliver another address before leaving for the mainland.

## Took His Children to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Judge Hunt committed Joseph Lopez to the Sheriff's custody yesterday, but he was released soon after on depositing \$300 cash bail. Evalina Lopez, who sued him for a divorce, was permitted by the Judge to visit the two Lopez children, who were in the father's custody. The children were kept at the house of Mrs. Balleto, 1936 Mason street. Recently Lopez, who is employed on an Oceanic steamship that runs to Honolulu, took his children there and returned without them. Lopez formerly resided in Honolulu. On his return he was cited to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for taking the children out of the Court's jurisdiction. He was taken before the Judge on an attachment yesterday, and the hearing was set for next Friday. He was obliged to give bail because of his intention to leave on the steamship for Honolulu doubtless today.

## KING EDWARD OPENS HIS PARLIAMENT

### Makes a Strong Speech on the Condition of the Empire.

## TREATS OF SOUTH AFRICA

### ROYAL PARTY WAS GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION ALL ALONG THE LINE.

### King's Speech Creates a Favorable Impression on His Hearers—Says That Foreign Relations are Pleasant—African Campaign Unfinished

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The first Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII was opened this afternoon by the King in person. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Cornwall and many others of the royal family.

The last state ceremony of the kind occurred in 1861 when Queen Victoria opened Parliament accompanied by the Prince Consort and since the death of the latter nothing equal to today's pomp has been witnessed in London in connection with the opening of the legislature.

Five carriages of state containing uniformed officials and ladies of the household, each drawn by six horses with postillions and outriders, led the procession. Next came the massive state chariot, the occupants of which could be plainly seen through the plate-glass windows, the King, who was in full uniform, sitting constantly and the Queen bowing on all sides. All along the route hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The approaches to the houses of Parliament were black with people who were kept in their places by Irish and Scotch guards.

The King and Queen quickly got out of the state carriage, which came to a standstill at the royal entrance beneath the Victoria Tower and went up the marble stairway into the robing room.

In the House of Lords the United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, as usual, was prominent. Mrs. Choate was with the Ambassador's wives. All present rose as the royal procession entered, and all eyes centered on the Queen's dress, which, it could be seen, in spite of the emerald cape, was of deep black and glittered with jewels, while across her breast was the ribbon of the order of the Garter, her husband's latest tribute.

In solemn tones the Lord Chancellor administered the oath, with the King sitting. The Lord Chancellor then, kneeling, handed the King a roll, which he signed, after which all present once more stood up and the King and Queen, followed by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chamberlain, proceeded to the robing room, unrobed and left Westminster, the procession departing in the state carriages, in the same order as it entered.

Lord Kimberley, Liberal leader, said the House needed no further assurances that the King would follow in the steps of his mother and proceeded to express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war in South Africa. He said the present conditions in South Africa filled him with apprehension. The government had been living in a fool's paradise. Unless they enabled General Kitchener to speedily terminate the war the situation could easily become more dangerous. If the government attempted to put the whole military situation on a more satisfactory basis, they would receive every support from the Liberals. Lord Salisbury rose leisurely and said that the country could now hope confidently that the promise given by the King that he would follow in his mother's steps would be fully and abundantly borne out.

If so, it would be the greatest triumph for the people of the British empire. Dealing with the war, Lord Salisbury thought there was nothing unusual in the length of the campaign. He referred Lord Kimberley to the Indian mutiny and the American campaign there was a great resemblance. In Bosnia it took two years and the whole power of Austria to conquer the peasants.

Where great enthusiasm and persistence existed in a country like South Africa, the war must elapse before tranquility could be restored. Therefore, he did not believe there was any real ground for the discontent or apprehension expressed by Lord Kimberley.

The capture of Peking by the allied forces and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legations, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese government to the demands insisted upon by the powers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the manner in which compliance with these demands is to be effected.

The establishment of the Australasian commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first Parliament of the new commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful but I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty's wishes as evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas. I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned and shall be extended to New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada.

The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a

further call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response and large additional contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date.

The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti was crowned with signal success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willekeas, and led by British officers have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes of West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of the climate and season of the country in which the operations were conducted. The garrison of Coomassie which was besieged by the enemy, has been relieved after a prolonged and gallant defense. The principal impediment to the progress of the development of this rich portion of West Africa possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed.

The suffering and mortality caused by the prolonged drought in a large portion of my Indian empire, have been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall, but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay presidency distress of a serious character still continues, and my officers are using every endeavor to mitigate it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount but the naval and military requirements of the country and especially the outlay consequent upon the South African war, has involved an inevitable increase.

The demise of the crown renders it necessary that renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces.

Certain changes in the constitution of the court of final appeal are considered necessary in consequence of the increased resort to it, which has resulted from the expansion of the empire during the last two generations.

Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education.

Legislation has been prepared and if the time at your disposal proves to be adequate it will be laid before you for the purpose of securing the voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland; for amending and consolidating the factory and workshops acts; for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics; for amending the public health acts in regard to the water supply; for the prevention of adulteration in licensed houses and public places and for amending the law of literary copyright.

I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations and that he may bless them with success.

The King wore a Field Marshal's chapel when he read his speech. His voice was clear and firm. After the reading of the speech the King proceeded to the robing room, unrobed and left Westminster, the procession departing in the state carriages, in the same order as it entered.

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The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a

render if Steyn and De Wet would do so, and the surrender will be practically without conditions.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says: A. D. Wolmarans, Boer delegate to the United States and Europe, writes from Paris strenuously urging the Boers to surrender.

DURBAN, (Natal), Feb. 12.—The Boer losses when they were attacked by General French at Ermelo last week are said to have been forty men killed and 200 made prisoners. General French has recaptured a 15-pounder captured from the British at Colenso.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Evening News today prints a despatch from Cape Town dated Thursday, February 14, which says: The government here is advised that General Christian De Wet and former President Steyn entered Cape Colony and occupied Philippstown. The British attacked them yesterday and drove them on to town with loss.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14.—A Boer commando crossed the Orange River yesterday in the Philippstown district. It is reported that De Wet was in command. Van Wykswel was occupied Monday by 300 Boers who were retreating from Calvinia. The Boers are reported in force 24 miles west of Carnarvon. A Boer convoy of 55 wagons and 45 prisoners has been captured north of Amsterdam.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 14.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Judge McCabe, of the city court, called the case of the State vs. Mrs. Nation charged with destroying property. Mrs. Nation was arrested on complaint of the owners of the Senate saloon, which she and four women wrecked. Mrs. Nation's attorney entered a motion to quash.

At 2:15 Mrs. Nation entered the courtroom. The crowd applauded. Mrs. Nation smiled and bowed, said not a word. Lawyer Dument for Mrs. Nation argued his motion to quash on the ground that the complaint was not properly drawn. The motion was overruled amid some disturbances.

"Your Honor," commenced Mrs. Nation. "Quiet," ordered Judge McCabe. "But that doesn't make any difference," continued Mrs. Nation. "You will have to keep still," said the court.

"This trial will be conducted like any other case and quiet must be maintained. The Marshal will keep order. I overruled the motion. 'Do you plead guilty or not guilty?'"

"Not guilty," said Mrs. Nation's attorney.

Mike Kelly, one of the proprietors of the Senate, was the first witness called. "What did you own of the property which was broken?" asked attorney Jamison for the prosecution.

"A cash register, valued at \$100 and glasses," was Kelly's answer. Kelly was cross-examined to some extent by Mrs. Nation's attorney, but nothing new was brought out. When Kelly's testimony was completed the lawyers agreed that it was useless to introduce any more witnesses. They so indicated to the court and next Monday afternoon was set for hearing the arguments and deciding the case.

After a conference between the attorneys it was agreed that Kelly should admit that he was running a saloon and Mrs. Nation should plead guilty to smashing it. This was done and now the case will be argued on its merits, as to whether "joint" property is entitled to the protection of the law.

The line of Mrs. Nation's defense is that she, as a private citizen, had a right to abate a nuisance after the officers had failed to do so.

Mrs. Nation appeared to be utterly unconcerned throughout the trial. She leaned over the table occasionally and talked in a cheery fashion with her accusers and they answered in the utmost good nature.

She appeared to be relieved when the trial was over, as she was very tired as a result of her Chicago trip. This did not prevent the people in the courtroom from greeting her, however, and she held an impromptu reception for several minutes after the adjournment of the case.

Mrs. Nation was not so tired but that she could see all that was going on and she commanded some men to stop smoking as she emerged from the courtroom. Mrs. Nation has not lost a bit of her popularity since her visit to Chicago. She is followed wherever she goes by the same large crowds. People seem to have much more respect for her than they had before and she has no difficulty whatever in going about the streets. She says she expects to be released as a result of her trial next Monday.

Reprisals at Winfield.

WICHITA, Kans., Feb. 14.—A special to the Bee says: The windows of the United Brethren's church at Winfield were smashed last night. The damage exceeds \$200.

Warrants have been issued for several persons. The pastor of the church, Rev. Hendershot, is a strong prohibition worker and he participated in the destruction of the saloon Tuesday night. There is great excitement in the town and street encounters between the two elements are frequent.

Regulating Use of Hawaiian Coin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Foraker reported a bill providing that Hawaiian coins may be received at par for all Government dues, and that when once so received they shall not be again put into circulation.

Latest Sugar Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Sugar—Steady; fair refining, 33c; centrifugal, 36 cent, 43c; molasses sugar, 24c. Refined quiet; crushed 600. Powdered, 5.00c; granulated, 5.50c.

The skillful man should know how to disguise his skill.

## DUTY IMPOSED ON SUGAR FROM RUSSIA

### Section of Dingley Law Called Into Force.

## RUSSIA PRESENTS A PROTEST

### MANUFACTURERS FEAR THAT AMERICAN COMMERCE WILL BE AFFECTED.

### Secretary Gage's Action Claimed to Have Been Taken in a Friendly Spirit to Hasten a Decision by the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury today issued an order to all Collectors of Customs requiring collection of a countervailing duty of 1 cent per pound on Russian sugar imported into the United States. This order is in accordance with the state of facts set forth by the sugar producers of the country, who pointed out to the Treasury Department that the Russian sugar producers were paid a bounty by their Government and were therefore not enabled to ship their products into this market on terms of equality with sugars native to the United States.

The order of the Treasury Department is regarded as a signal victory for the sugar producers of the country and will be of great importance in the development of the beet sugar industry of California and other states.

The Secretary's order, which is addressed to O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary in charge of customs, is as follows: "You will instruct Collectors and other officers of the customs, that in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, the amount of the bounty or grant paid or bestowed by Russia on the export of sugar is hereby declared to be 64 coopecks per poond of refined sugar and that an additional duty equivalent to such amount should be assessed and collected under said section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The State Department and the Treasury Department are being deluged with telegrams from vast business interests protesting against the imposition of the countervailing duty on sugar imports from Russia. Nearly all of the correspondents urge that such action on the part of the United States will prove ruinous to the sugar trade with Russia, which already has attained large proportions, with the promise of an increase in the future as the Siberian Railroad and new trans-Pacific steamship lines are opened up.

Inquiry shows that the Secretary of the Treasury took this step, as set out in his letter yesterday, with great reluctance, and only after the most patient investigation into the merits of the case. It was fully realized that the result of the decision to impose the differential duty would injuriously affect the American trade in agricultural implements, machinery, railway material and rolling stock and of the other staples of export to Russia. But it appeared that there was no way out of it if the law was to be enforced, and the Secretary was obliged to negative the Russian contention that the Russian Government actually paid no bounty on export sugar such as would subject it to the United States countervailing duty.

Attorney General Briggs decided that the Russian Government practically paid a bounty on export sugar, and Secretary Gage was obliged to instruct the treasury officials to collect an additional duty on Russian sugar amounting to the bounty, which is calculated at a little less than 1 cent per pound. The Russian Government has given notice that if the attempt is made by the United States to lay this countervailing duty, it must respond by imposing the maximum tariff rates upon American exports to Russia. We are now enjoying the minimum rate, and in many cases the maximum would be absolutely prohibitive on American exports to Russia.

It is said at the State Department that this is the situation today, and that all that can be done is to wait for the next move on the part of Russia. Russia has a regular tariff schedule, but by commercial treaties reduced rates are granted certain countries. Although we have no reciprocity treaty with Russia, she has given us the benefit of the reduced rates and the growth of our exports to Russia has been going on. Under such circumstances it would be unfortunate if at this time Russia suspended the lower rates and placed the higher rates against our goods.

Little Rudolph Spreckels Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels are mourning the loss of their beautiful boy and elder son Rudolph Jr., who died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his residence, Pacific Avenue and Gough street. The little fellow who had just passed his fourth birthday was an uncommonly handsome boy and unusually bright. The time of the funeral has not yet been set.

Zealandia Has Sailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the steamer Zealandia sailed for Port Los Angeles to take on board a party of 800 Porto Rican laborers for the Hawaiian plantations. Within three days, it is expected, the steamer will have sailed from the southern port for her destination.